

X.—On Two new Species of the Genus *Enoplotrupes*, Lucas.
By the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD and Dr. K. JORDAN.

THE species of *Enoplotrupes*, Lucas (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) ix. 1869, p. xiii, redescribed and figured Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5) ii. 1872, p. 288), a genus of Geotrupidæ remarkable for the development of a horn more or less long in the middle of the head and a bifurcate one in the middle of the prothorax in the males, are found, so far as we are aware, only in the south-eastern parts of Asia. *E. sinensis*, Luc. (*l. c.*), from Szechuen and Mupin, was the first-known species, of which we have specimens from Chang Yang, taken in May at elevations of 4000-6000 feet. The Western Chinese and Eastern Tibetan countries have provided us with three more species—*E. Potanini*, Semenow (Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. t. xxiii. 1889, p. 401), from Gan-ssu; *E. Largeteauvi*, Oberthür (Coleopt. Novit. 1883, p. 58); and *E. Bieti*, Oberthür (*ibid.* p. 56, described as a *Gynoplotrupes*), from Ta-tsin-lu. Besides these forms one has been described from Yunnan (*E. yunnanus*, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. t. xxxii. 1888, p. 17), two from Kiang-si (*E. Chaslii*, Fairm., and *E. varicolor*, Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) vi. 1886, pp. 320 and 321), and one from Upper Burmah (Bhamo) (*E. burmanicus*, Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. (2) vi. 1888, p. 111). We are able to add two new species, one from Assam and the other from Siam.

Enoplotrupes Sharpi, sp. n.

E. nigro-violaceus vel *cyaneus*; capite tibiisque nigris; supra æqualiter leviterque rugosus; capite antice rotundato, utrinque ad oculos dentato, vertice impresso lævigato nitido; prothoracis margine laterali et angulis posticis valde rotundatis, impressionibus ad angulos anteriores lævibus nitidis, linea media obsoleta; elytris latis paulo convexis; tibiis anticis quinquedentatis.

♂. Caput cornu longo, curvato; prothorax cornu procero angusto, bifurcato, arcuato, utrinque late impressus, impressionibus in medio supra cornu fere attingentibus.

♀. Caput cornu brevi, prothorax antice carina transversa acuta bidentata, angulis anticis dentatis.

Long. 22-32, lat. 13-17 mm.

Typ. in Mus. Walter Rothschild.

Dark blue, with a violet tint (some specimens more black), slightly shining; head and tibiæ, especially the fore tibiæ, black; body beneath and legs with pitch-black hairs. Upper

surface obsoletely rugose, not much difference between the rugosities of the head, prothorax, scutellum, and elytra. Head behind the horn, prothorax at the anterior margin and in the impressions at the side of the horn smooth, shining. Head with a small longitudinal carina in front of the horn, especially distinct in the female; the anterior margin equally rounded; a tooth on each side near the eyes, not large; the impression behind the horn somewhat arcuate. Prothorax broader than the base of the elytra, at the sides and posterior angles strongly rounded, not toothed at the outer margin; the median line behind the horn nearly obsolete. Elytra broad, rounded, slightly convex, with some obsolete raised lines, one of which near the shoulder is a little more raised at its base.

♂. The horn of the head very long, curved backwards, that of the prothorax also long, curved towards the front, bifurcate, its base compressed, nearly surrounded by the smooth impressions; the latter are only separated by a small carina above the horn. The smaller the males the shorter are their horns, and their prothorax more resembles that of the female as they diminish in size.

♀. Head with a short conical horn; prothorax with an acute transverse carina, elevated on each side into a tooth; these latter are a little larger than those at the anterior angles of the prothorax. The impressions on the sides of the carina are nearly obsolete.

This species is principally distinguished by its uniformly slightly rugose upper surface in the male, by its long curved horns on the head and prothorax, and by the wide impressions of the prothorax. The elytra are of the same size and form as those of *E. sinensis*, Luc., but are much more rugose, and the raised lines are stronger.

We have both males and females from Siam.

Enoplotrupes splendens, sp. n.

E. caeruleo-viridis, nitidus, capite prothoracque leviter rugosis; vertice arcuatim impresso; capite extus ad oculos obtuse angulato, antice rotundato; prothoracis lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis distinctis paulo rotundatis; scutello rugoso-punctato, apice excepto, in medio subimpresso; elytris ad humeros subrotundatis, convexis, fortiter irregulariterque striatis, interstitiis rugosis; tibiis anticis sexdentatis.

♂. Caput cornu acuto, arcuato; prothorax cornu bifurcato non arcuato, ante angulos anticis valde impressus, fere toto spatio circum cornu laevi.

♀. Caput cornu brevi; prothorax carina transversa leviter producta, non dentata, angulis anticis dentatis, impressionibus ad marginem anteriorem fere nullis.

Long. 19–26, lat. 11–15 mm.

Typ. in Mus. Walter Rothschild.

Bluish green, shining; head rounded, produced at the eyes into a slight tooth, rugose, with an arcuate, nearly smooth impression behind the horn; the latter moderately long, recurved, rugose in the male; that of the female is short. The prothorax slightly rugose, outer margin rounded but somewhat produced in the middle, posterior angles in both sexes scarcely rounded; an impressed line above the horn, quite distinct in the male. The prothoracic horn of the male bifurcate and quite straight, moderately long, the impressions deep and smooth, approaching each other above the horn. The transverse carina of the female is small, without teeth. Anterior angles of the prothorax of the female with a prominent tooth, the impressions quite obsolete.

The scutellum slightly impressed before the apex, rugosely punctured nearly throughout. Elytra striped with raised lines, one of which is situated at the suture, two or three in the middle between suture and shoulder, and one at the shoulder prominent, especially at the base, obsolete near the apex; the spaces between these lines rugose; the stripes near the outer margin obsolete.

This species resembles *E. yunnanus*, Fairm., and *E. Potanini*, Sem., in its striated elytra (which give it in the female almost the appearance of *Geotrupes sylvaticus*, Panz.); it differs, however (so far as we can tell from the descriptions), chiefly in the development of the horns and the impressions of the prothorax.

Our specimens (2 ♂ and 2 ♀) were taken in North Manipur at elevations of 5000 to 8500 feet (Aug. 1889) and in the Naga Hills (4 ♂, 2 ♀); and we have also some specimens (2 ♂, 2 ♀) said to have come from the Punjaub.

XI.—*Descriptions of Five new Species of Australian Sawflies.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

THE following new species were received from Mr. Charles French, of Melbourne, and were probably collected in that neighbourhood:—